

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER NEW DIAKKAWN, KOLASIB

**Compiled by
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**Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Mizoram
2020**

MSBB/PBR/14

Year 2020

**Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl, Mizoram**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Biodiversity plays an important role in the survival of human being. It provides all the basic necessities for the sustainable livelihoods for millions of people around the world. There is a huge loss in biodiversity due to human activities, development and climate change. Therefore it is necessary to conduct comprehensive and systematic documentation of biodiversity, in order to conserve the valuable biological resources and record for further studies and utilization for achieving sustainable development. Preparation and documentation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) requires lots of time and energy, field visits and meetings with members of Biodiversity Management Committee while collecting data and necessary information. The PBR format given by NBA has been followed and adopted while preparing this PBR. It is a great pleasure for me to learn that the biological resources of Kolasib New Diakkawn have been documented through the process of People's Biodiversity Register by the duly constituted Biodiversity Management Committee. I thank all the members of BMC for their co-operation and kind support in collecting the required data and information. And also I thank Mr. M. Sawmliana, Field Assistant Mizoram Biodiversity Board for carrying out this complicated task by collecting data's and information and help in computerization of the collected informations. This register shall be revised and updated whenever the state board felt necessary to do so and revision of all the documented data shall be done by the BMC in consultation with the State Biodiversity Board. I wish every success of the Biodiversity Management Committee of Kolasib New Diakkawn for their future endeavor in conservation of biological resources.

Dt. 14th April 2020

(Dr. LALNEIHPUIA CHHAKCHHUAK)

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PART - I

1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 & Rules, 2004

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (No. 18 of 2003) was notified by the Government of India on 5th February, 2003. The Act extends to the whole of India and reaffirms the sovereign rights of the country over its biological resources. Subsequently the Government of India published Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 (15th April, 2004). The Rules under section 22 states that ‘every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area of jurisdiction’.

2. People’s Biodiversity Registers and role of the Biodiversity Management Committee

The mandate of the Biodiversity Management Committee has been clearly highlighted in the Biological Diversity Rules 2002 as follows:

- The main function of the BMC is to prepare People’s Biodiversity Register in consultation with the local people. The register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use.
- The other functions of the BMC are to advice on any matter referred to it by the State Biodiversity Board or Authority for granting approval, to maintain data about local vairs and practitioners using the biological resources.
- The Authority shall take steps to specify the form of People’s Biodiversity Registers, and the particulars it shall contain and the format for electronic database.
- The Authority and the State Biodiversity Boards shall provide guidance and technical support to the Biodiversity Management Committees for preparing People’s Biodiversity Register.
- The People’s Biodiversity Registers shall be maintained and validated by the Biodiversity Management Committees.

3. People’s Biodiversity Registers and role of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

The National Biodiversity Authority shall provide guidance and technical support to the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) for preparing People’s Biodiversity Register.

People’s Biodiversity Registers and the role of State Biodiversity Board (SBB)

The State Biodiversity Board (SBB) would provide necessary training to the technical Support Group (TSG) of the district and enable smooth functioning and aid in networking for creation and maintenance of People’s Biodiversity Registers (PBR).

People’s Biodiversity Registers and Role of the Technical Support Group (TSG)

The Technical Support Group (TSG) will consist of experts from various disciplines and line departments, universities, research institutes, colleges and schools and non-governmental organizations. The Technical Support Group will provide technical inputs and advice to the BMC’s on identification of plants and animals, monitor and evaluate the PBR exercise, examine confidential information and advice on legal protection, maintain a database of local and external experts on biodiversity.

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

Being a mega biodiverse country, India is very rich in biological and cultural diversity. It is also a home of many tribal groups, pursuing different kinds of nature based livelihoods. In addition, a large number of farming, fishing communities, and nomadic group possessed traditional knowledge of varying degrees. The development of modern science and technology in biotechnology and information technologies have increased the value of biodiversity and associated knowledge including traditional knowledge (TK). The growing importance of biodiversity, bio-resources and associated knowledge is fairly well understood. The first step towards conservation is sustainable utilization of biodiversity and its documentation. Biodiversity and associated knowledge is found in different ecosystems under different legal management regimes and hence the results and the manner of documentation will also differ.

The present manual guidelines have been drafted taking into consideration different ecosystems and include the rural, urban and protected areas. The guidelines may be customized and further information may be added to enrich the effort. It is important to keep in mind some of the issues related to PBRs:

- It is to be undertaken in a participatory mode involving varying sections of village society
- While documenting the PBR, knowledge and views of both genders are to be recorded
- Information's provided by the community should be collated, analyzed and crosschecked by the members of the Technical Support group (TSG) before documentation
- PBR is important base document in the legal arena as evidence of prior knowledge and hence careful documentation is necessary
- The document should be endorsed by the BMC and later publicized in the Gram Sabha/Grma Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti. The document can be a very useful tool in the management and sustainable use of bio-resources. The document can also be a very useful teaching tool for teaching environmental studies at schools, colleges and university level.
- The document should be periodically updated with the additional and new information as and when generated.

4.1 The PBR Process

The preparation of People's Biodiversity registers (PBR) involves the active support and cooperation of a large number of people who need to share their common as well as knowledge (traditional knowledge). The first and foremost important task for preparing a PBR is organizing a group meeting to explain the objectives and purpose of the exercise. Different social groups in the village need to be identified for purpose of data collection from those groups. In an urban situation, spots where biodiversity are important need to be identified for the purpose of the study and documentation. The documentation process includes information gathered from individuals through detailed questionnaire; focused group discussion with person's having knowledge and published secondary information.

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

Documentation of knowledge of individuals with regard to biodiversity and its uses is an important part of PBR. Every effort should be made to identify the persons with proven knowledge of local biodiversity; special attention should be given to the elderly persons who can also provide information on the biodiversity which was available in the past but no longer seen at present. In some cases focus group discussion may be held for the purpose of documentation.

4.3 PBR Methodology

The PBR is a participatory process requiring intensive and extensive consultation with the people. The objectives and purpose is to be explained in a group meeting in the presence of all sections of people in the Panchayat, members of the BMC, students, knowledgeable individuals and those interested in the effort. Documentation includes photographs (including digital images), drawings, audio and video recordings and other records like printed material.

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

- Step I** : Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)
- Step II** : Sensitization of the community/local people about the study, survey and possible management
- Step III** : Training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge
- Step IV** : Collection of data. Data collections includes review of literature on the natural resources of the districts, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRAs) at village level, household interviews, individual interviews with village leaders and knowledgeable individuals, household heads, key actors of the panchayat raj institutions and NGOs and direct field observations
- Step V** : Analysis and validation of data in consultation with technical support group and BMC
- Step VI** : Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
- Step VII** : Computerization of information and resources.

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	:	General Details
Name of the village	:	Kolasib New Diakkawn
Block	:	Bilkhawthlir RD Block
District	:	Kolasib
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	1.0 Sq.km.
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	2110
Male	:	975
Female	:	1135
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical Evergreen Forest
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	9-38°C., 2000-2500 mm.
Land use (Nine fold classification Available with village records)	:	Agriculture, Farming, Forest plantation.
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	July 2018 – March 2020
Management Regime : Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected Areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	COM

Annexure I

Details of the BMC members of the Panchayat (One elected chairperson and six persons nominated by the local body; not less than one third to be women and not less than 18% belonging to SC/ST)

1. Name of the Chairman : **Vanlalhruaia**
Age : 54
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Carpenter
2. Name : **Henry Laldawngzuala**
Age : 33
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Businessman
3. Name : **Lalhmingliana**
Age : 50
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Farmer
4. Name : **LH.Lahmangaihpari**
Age : 47
Gender : Female
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Tailor
5. Name : **F. Lahmingmawia**
Age : 47
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Businessman

6. Name : **R. Lalruaia**
Age : 65
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Pensioner
7. Name : **H. Lalrinhlua**
Age : 54
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Teacher
8. Name : **Hmingdailova**
Age : 63
Gender : Male
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Pensioner
9. Name : **Fakzuali**
Age : 67
Gender : Female
Address : Kolasib New Diakkawn
Area of specialization : Housewife

Annexure II

List of Vaid, hakims and traditional healthcare (human and livestock) practitioners residing and or using biological resources occurring within the jurisdiction of the village.

Name	:
Age	:
Gender	:
Address	:
Area of specialization	:
Location from which the person accesses biological material	:
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status	:

Annexure III

List of individuals perceived by the villagers to possess Traditional knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Name	:
Age	:
Gender	:
Address	:
Area of Specialization	:

Annexure IV

Details of schools, colleges, departments, universities, government institutions, non-governmental organization and individuals involved in the preparation of the PBR

- 1) Contact Person : **Pu Liandawla IFS**
Name and Address : PCCF (WL), Chief Wildlife Warden & Member Secretary
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

- 2) Contact Person : **Dr. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak**
Name and Address : Technical Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

- 3) Contact Person : **Pu M.Sawmliana**
Name and Address : Field Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	Scientific Name	Local Name	Variety	Landscape/ Habitat	Approx. area sown	Local Status	
						Past	Present
Perennial herb	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Aieng	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Herb	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Ankasa	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual herb	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Biennial herb	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Slender twining herb	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Bachhim	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Aromatic Perennial herb	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial herb	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual herb	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual climber	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual climber	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Erect Shrub	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual climber	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial climber	<i>Psopocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuithlanei	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Climber	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Tendrill climber	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Erect annual grass	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawhchhi	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (Leaves)	Dawl (Hnah)	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial shrub	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial shrub	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Perennial Climber	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Prostrate herb	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual herb	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>gongylodes</i>	Knolkhol	Introduced	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Aromatic herb	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual prostrate herb	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mai/Mai an	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Large climber	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Climber	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Maitamtawk	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Herbaceous shrub	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual aromatic herb	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Under-shrub	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Reng-an	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Aromatic pubescent herb	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual or Perennial herb	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Samtawk	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Erect Perennial herb	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual or Perennial herb	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Satinrem	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Tomentose spiny shrub	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Tawkpui	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient

Tomentose spiny shrub	<i>Solanum violaceum</i>	Tawkte	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Annual, unbranched grass	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Biennial herb	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>capitata</i>	Zikhlum	Local	Cultivated/Jhum Land	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	Cropp -ing Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Source of Seeds/ Plants	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Young flowers are eaten as vegetable	Mar-May	Edible	Rhizome is used as condiment. Juice of the rhizome is used in cholera, stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stem are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Plant is used to poison fish. Boiled water of Leaves with stem is used for stomach trouble	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves, seeds and oil used in medicine	Whole year	Edible	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used to flavor any kind of curry	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are much used as diuretic	-	-do-	Mizo
Tubers and bulbils are used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Tuber is anthelmintic, useful in leprosy, piles and gonorrhea. Tubers and bulbils are used for treatment of cancer	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used as condiment in curries	Whole year	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of thread worms from the body and as a remedy for food poisoning. Boiled water of roots and leaves are drunk in malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-	-do-	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves as vegetable	Jan-Feb	Edible	Whole plant is used as pig feed, corm and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Roots, leaves, fruits and seeds are also used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit is eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit is used to treat diabetes and whole plant is used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Green immature pods are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seeds are useful to strengthen stomach and destroy worms in the stomach	-	-do-	Mizo
Pods eaten as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Feb-Apr	Edible	Leaves and seeds are also used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Young pods and seeds eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against stomach ache, diarrhoea and vomiting	-	-do-	Mizo
Young pods used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Plant is good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits and young leaves used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered as antidote for snake bites	-	-do-	Mizo
Young fruits and leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruits and leaves are recommended for jaundice, diabetes, hypertension etc	-	-do-	Mizo
Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	Apr-May	Edible	Juice of the leaves is applied to sting of hornet etc	-	-do-	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves as vegetable	Jan-Feb	Edible	Whole plant is used as pig feed, corm and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits are used as condiment, leaves are used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit juice is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting		-do-	Mizo
Pungent fruit is used as spice and condiment	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit increases appetite, useful in digestion, chronic ulcers etc	-	-do-	Mizo
Young fruits, shoots and tuberous roots are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are used as fodder	-	-do-	Mizo

Tubers are eaten cooked as vegetable	May-Jun	Edible	Leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach troubles, diabetes and food poisoning	-	-do-	Mizo
Stem tuber and leaves are eaten as vegetable	Aug-Sept	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
-	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves and flowers are used for flavouring curry	-	-do-	Mizo
Flower,fruit,stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seeds are used for expelling worms from the body	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit juice is recommended for diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, stomach trouble, diseases of kidney, asthma etc. Infusion of leaves and fruit is used externally in snake bite	-	-do-	Mizo
-	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruits and leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	-do-	Mizo
Roots yields Cassava starch and tapioca meal	Sept-Oct	Edible	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked, and also used externally for skin diseases. Young shoots are also fried with fish	-	-do-	Mizo
-	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are taken as a remedy for food allergy and also used as chutney etc	-	-do-	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Whole year	Edible	Plant is purgative, laxative, anti malarial, used for liver complaints, fever, bronchitis, cough, high blood pressure etc. fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used in chutneys	Mar-Apr	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used for stomach ache, indigestion, food poisoning, for external application of itch and tick bite	-	-do-	Mizo
Green fruits are used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial in nature	-	-do-	Mizo
-	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are eaten as vegetable, used in curries of any kind of meat	-	-do-	Mizo
Green fruits are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruits are good for hypertension and diabetes	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruits are eaten as vegetable	Whole year	Edible	Roots and fruits are used in asthma,dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic. Crushed fruits are also applied to scabies, shingles, burns, boils, bites of snake, centipede and scorpion etc	-	-do-	Mizo
Grains are eaten roasted, cooked or fried	Mar-Apr	Edible	Grains are used for feeding poultry and pigs, leaves are used as cattle fodder	-	-do-	Mizo
-	Aug-Sept	Edible	Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	-do-	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
					Past	Present
Tall robust herb	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Balhla	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Evergreen shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Pal m tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Succulent climbing shrub	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Dragonfruit	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Rare	Less frequent
Small deciduous tree	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Small evergreen tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Small Deciduous tree	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Palm tree	<i>Areca actechu</i>	Kuhva	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Perennial herb	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Large evergreen tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Evergreen bushy shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Bushy shrub	<i>Citrus medica/limon</i>	Ser(fang)	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	In Sufficient
Shrub or small tree	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Sermam	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Shrub or small tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Shrub or small tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	In Sufficient
Shrub or small tree	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Sisu	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Middle-size deciduous tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Middle-size deciduous tree	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Tawitaw	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Large deciduous tree	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Theibuhfai/Manding	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Medium size evergreen tree	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Theifeimung	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Large evergreen tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Small tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Theiherawt	Introduced	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Climbing shrub	<i>Rubus acuminatus</i>	Theihmu	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Middle size evergreen tree	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Theipui	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Middle size evergreen tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Theiria	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	In Sufficient
Small deciduous tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Theite	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Sufficient
Large climbing tree	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Vuakdup	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Less frequent
Semi evergreen tree	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	Zawngtei/thei	Local	Hilly/Terrain	Abundant	Less frequent

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	Season of fruiting	Associated TK	Uses	Other details Market/Own use	Community/ Knowledge holder
Locally available	Whole year	Ripe fruit is medicinal used for hypertension. Roots, stem and leaves are also medicinal	Fruits edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	March-June	Water of cooked leaves are used for bathing in measles. Fruits are good in blood dysentery and indigestion	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Whole year	Tender coconut water is a healthy and nutritious drink	Fruits edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Govt. supply (Horti)	June-Sept	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-jun, Oct-Dec	Root, fruit and seeds are used in medicine, tender leaves are used as vegetable, bark used for tanning	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Aug-Nov	Bark and young leaves are used in dysentery and diarrhoea, juice of pounded leaves, bark and ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is also applied on toothache. It is one of the richest natural source of vitamin C	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Nov-Feb	Decoction of fruit is recommended for colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Water of boiled leaves is applied to measles, juice of crushed leaves is also applied to rash and sores caused by <i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i> and <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> tree.	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-Aug	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worm from the body	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	May-Aug	Fruit is taken for typhoid, expelling tapeworm from the body. Fruit mixed with sugar and cooked without water is used for liver enlargement. Decoction of crown of the fruit is also used in diseases of kidney	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	May-Aug	Decoction of root is useful in fever, diarrhoea, asthma, and leaves for fever, skin diseases, wound and boils. Milky juice is also applied to <i>Awmvel</i> sores (<i>Herpes eruptions</i>).	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-Sept	Juice is medicinal and used in indigestion, diarrhoea etc	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	July-Oct	Acid Fruit Juice is medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Aug-Jan	Bark, leaves and fruit are used in medicine	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	Sept-Feb	Seeds are taken for hypertension, and fruit is also medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Aug-Feb	Fruit rich in vitamin C is medicinal	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	Oct-Jan	Fruit is useful for constipation and indigestion. Seeds are used to treat anorexia, colds, chest pains etc	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	July-Dec	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of crushed bark is used for lung diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea. Boiled water of bark is used for washing rash/sores which is caused by <i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i> and <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> tree. Pounded fruit soaked in water is used for curing eruption of the skin caused by food allergy. Boiled water of fruit is drunk for diabetes. Dried fruit are also used for curing diarrhoea and dysentery.	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Nov-Feb	Decoction of bark is used in treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism. Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	July-Oct	Bark of root and stem are used for expelling worms from the body. Young fruits are also used against jaundice, anaemia, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo

Locally available	May-July	-	Fruits edible	Market	Mizo
Locally available	April-Aug	Decoction of young leaves is also used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dreid leaves is also taken to stop hiccough. Root, bark, leaves, fruit and seeds are used in medicine	Fruits edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Oct-Feb	Leaves, fruits and roots are used as cooling medicines and fruits for liver diseases, urinary complaints and diabetes.	Fruits edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Mar-May	-	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Jun-Sept	White latex is applied on boils, roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	May-July	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	May-Aug	-	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	June-July	Milky juice is used as milk in tea	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	Sept-Dec	Decoction/infusion of bark/capsule is used in diarrhoea, dysentery and indigestion. Juice of the leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Landscape/habitat	5 Local status	
				Past	Present
Erect Perrenial herb	-	Vety Bawngchaw (Luang)	Fallow/cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Musa sp</i>	Changel	Fallow/jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Evergreen clump forming grass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Forest, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Annual climber	<i>Mikania macrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Annual/Perrenial prostrate herb	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Forest, cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Large evergreen tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Forest	Abundant	Abundant
Erect Perrenial herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Soft wood evergreen tree	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Mutih	Cultivated land	Abundant	Less frequent
Moderate size evergreen tree	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Nauthak	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herbaceous shrub with lobed leaves	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Cultivated land/forest	Abundant	Sufficient
Climbing shrub with small prickles	<i>Rubus acuminatus</i>	Theihmu	Forest/cultivated land	Abundant	Sufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	Associated TK	Part Used	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Introduced/cultivated	-	Leaves		Mizo
Natural/Wild	Cut stems are boiled with water and other plant leaves and rice used as pig feed	Stem		Mizo
Natural	Leaves and stems are used for pig feed	Leaves		Mizo
Wild/cultivated	Leaves are used for cattle fodder	Leaves		Mizo
Natural	Leaves boiled with rice and water are used for pig feed	Leaves		Mizo
Natural/cultivated	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves		Mizo
Wild	Leaves are used as cattle fodder	Leaves		Mizo
Natural	Leaves are cattle fodder	Leaves		Mizo
Wild/cultivated	Silkworm feeds on young leaves	Leaves		Mizo
Natural	-do-	Leaves		Mizo
Wild/cultivated	-do-	Leaves		Mizo
Wild/cultivated	-do-	Leaves		Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Athlo	All kinds of jhum crops	Growth of crop is affected	-Jhum lands/Open spaces
Subshrub	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Buarze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Buarzen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Phaitualhnm	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Sazuknghawngghlap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Shillongtlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Taham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i>	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Carex baccans</i>	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Subshrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Conyza leucantha</i>	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses if any	Management options	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Plenty	-	There is no specific or particular mechanism followed for the management of weeds. Prevention of growing weeds or eradication of weeds is generally done by handweeding or using knives.	Seeds are used for curing toothache	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Roots, leaves, flowers & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	Thatching		Roots used for wounds, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	-		Root is useful for bilious fevers, piles, jaundice, etc.	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	Pig fodder		Leaf juice is used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	Cattle fodder		The plant is used against arthritis, rheumatism, etc.	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Paste of the stem is applied on boils	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Whole plant is used as medicines	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	-		Leaves are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	-		Plant juice is used for treating high fever	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Root tubers are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	-		Leaf juice is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-		Roots and leaves used as medicines	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	Pig fodder		Leaf juice is used to treat eye and ear affections	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	Pig Fodder		Plant is used for pig feed	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Insect/Animal	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time/Season of attack
Water Melon	Alternaria leaf blight	<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>	-	Jhumland	June – Aug.
Broccoli	Cabbage webworm	<i>Hellula rogatalis</i>	Pangang	Domestic	-
Eggplant	Blister beetle	<i>Mylabris pustulata</i>	Kutdurh	Forest / Jhumland	Aug. – Sept.
Mandarin Orange & Assam Lemon	Citrus Leaf miner and Southern Green Stink Bug	<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> and <i>Nezara viridula</i>	- Thlangdar	-do- -do-	Sept. - Dec. -do-
Bitter Tomato	Soil-borne diseases and pests	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> and <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	- -	-do-	Aug. – Sept
Jhum crops	Termite	<i>Isoptera</i> sp.	Thumpi	Jhum field	April-Aug

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Pick off beetles by hand and destroyed, and synthetic pyrethroids were also used for a quick knock-down effect.	-	-	Mizo
To keep the pest population under check, pruning of all affected parts during winter, and spraying the plants with Methyl Demeton & Phosphamidon at the emergence of new leaves were done.	-	-	Mizo
	Roots, leaves & unripe fruits used in medicine	-	Mizo
	Flowers, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
	Roots and fruits are used in medicine		Mizo
These soil-borne diseases and pests were controlled by crop rotation, e.g. with cereals or other starch crops.			
Rotation of crops, and application of appropriate fungicides control disease			
By using insecticides (Termiticides) or soil treatment	-	-	Mizo

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/Biannual (M)/ Annual (M) (1)	Types of Animals bought & sold (2)	Types and No. of animals transacted in a day	Places from which animals are bought	Places to which animals are sold/ transported	Name & location of fish market	Types of fish sold	Source of fish
Local Market (New Diakkawn)	Weekly	Chicken and Pigs	-	Supply are coming from neighbouring locality or villages and within the locality itself	Within the locality	-	-	-

Format 7 : Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Community & Population	Families & Major Occupation	Sub-occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape Management Practices
Mizo, 2110	450 families Farmer and self employed	Business, Govt employees	Agriculture and Forests	All kinds of agricultural crops, wild vegetables and fruits, Bamboo and Timber, other forest products, Water for drinking and household purposes. They can be accessed throughout the year	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/ Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
Most of the land is owned by the community through duly elected village council. It allots area for housing and cultivation to the local people depending on their requirement and capacity. The state has wonderful concept where some of the village area is notified as Safety Reserve and Supply Reserve . The former area normally has steep slopes having good forests and protected for preserving forests and natural water sources as well as for protecting village from natural disaster, e.g., land slides, etc. The supply Reserve are meant for collection of fuel wood, timber, NTFPs, food items, bamboo, etc.	Mizo	Middle & Lower Class	Pucca house (RCC) – 250 Semi Pucca - 70 Assam type - 30	350

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			Sub-land scape	Features and approx. area	Owner -ship	General Flora	General Fauna
Agri. Land	Pond	Fallow Land					
Cultivable area is approximat -ely 240 hectares	-	100 hectares approx	-	-	Local community (Mizo)	<i>Curcuma longa, Acmella oleracea, Hibiscus cannabinus, Dioscorea alata, Eryngium foetidum Colocasia esculenta, Solanum melongena Abelmoschus esculentus, Phaseolus vulgaris Cajanus cajan, Trichosanthes anguina, Sorghum cernuum, Ipomoea batatas, Elsholtzia communis Benincasa hispida, Manihot esculenta Trachyspermum roxburghianum, Senna occidentalis, Musa paradisiacal, Garcinia lanceifolia, Cocos nucifera, Hylocereus undatus Phyllanthus acidus, Psidium guajava , Rhus chinensis , Areca actechu, Ananas comosus Artocarpus heterophyllus, Citrus limon, Citrus medica/limon, Citrus sinensis , Citrus reticulata, Citrus aurantium ,Phyllanthus emblica, Spondias pinnata , Punica granatum, Mangifera indica , Averrhoa carambola , Rubus acuminatus, Prunus domestica</i> etc etc	-

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Local community (Mizo)	No specific management practices of landscape followed by the community. However, the elected members of Village Council managed certain landscape management practices with their own knowledge for the development of the community	The community own land is generally used for cultivation of agricultural crops and obtaining various forest resources or products	-	-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
There are about 6 (six) waterpoint (Tuikhur) within the locality area. Every houses get their water supply through PHE department .	-	-	Local Community (Mizo)	-	-

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Major uses of these waterscapes are for washing, bathing and domestic cooking	Local community (Mizo)	These waterscapes are managed and maintained by the members of village council. They have done cleaning and repairing works and conservation of these waterpoints	Domestic Cooking, Washing and Bathing	-	-	Mizo

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Most of the soil found in New Diakkawn locality are Red Soil and they are naturally fertile	Red Soil	-	In order to avoid wearing away of fertile soil, half moon terrace and bench terrace system were created and practice, organized by Members of Village council. In this way soil erosion was prevented, for the cultivation of crops. These works were done under the scheme of NREGS.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information
<i>Curcuma longa</i> , <i>Acmella oleracea</i> , <i>Brassica rapa</i> , <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> , <i>Dioscorea alata</i> , <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> , <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i> , <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> , <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> , <i>Cajanus cajan</i> , <i>Lablab purpureus</i> , <i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> , <i>Trichosanthes anguina</i> , <i>Momordica charantia</i> , <i>Sorghum cernuum</i> , <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> , <i>Sechium edule</i> , <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> , <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>gongylodes</i> , <i>Elsholtzia communis</i> , <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>Benincasa hispida</i> , <i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i> , <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i> , <i>Senna occidentalis</i> , <i>Ocimum americanum</i> , <i>Solanum incanum</i> , <i>Zingiber officinale</i> , <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> , <i>Solanum torvum</i> <i>Solanum violaceum</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> , <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>capitata</i>			-

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/Habitat	Local Status		Source of Plants/Seeds
					Past	Present	
Tree	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Increasing	Seeds
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing	Seeds
Tree	Lamkhuang	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theitat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Theiherawt	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theifeimung	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Haifavang / Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Zawngtah	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Climber	Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Butterthei	<i>Persea americana</i>	Introduced	-do-	Rare	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Bil	<i>Protium serratum</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Lenhmu	<i>Syzigium cumini</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Feb-Apr	Edible	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers,gum, fruit and nuts are medicinal	-	Mizo
Aug. – Oct.	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used in snake-bite	-	Mizo
Oct. – Jan.	Edible	The seeds used for expelling intestinal worms from the body	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark is used in diarrhoea, and the milky juice is applied on inflammatory disease of the glands	-	Mizo
June- Aug.	Edible	Decoction of roots is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, etc.	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark, fruit and seeds are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	The fruits are used for diseases of liver, urinary complaints and diabetes	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark is used for constipation, and the leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
March – May	Edible	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch. Leaves are lopped for fodder	-	Mizo
All year	Edible	Latex is applied on boils. Root, bark and fruits are used in medicine	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch	-	Mizo
March – June	Edible	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers, gum, fruits and nuts are medicinal	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	The green fruit is prescribed to children in smallpox, and the leaves for the bites of animal	-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Leaf decoction used in diabetes and diarrhea	-	Mizo
Sep- Oct, Dec – Feb	Edible	The dried fruit is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Feb. – April	Edible	Young leaves and seeds are used against food allergy, colic, diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
May-Aug	Edible	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems		
Nov-Mar	Edible	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	-	Mizo
Nov. – Feb.	Edible	Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery,and the fruits for diabetes	-	Mizo
Aug. – Dec.	Edible	The fruits are used in the treatment of mouth ulcers	-	Mizo
Sept. – Oct.	Edible	Bark and young leaves are used against diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/ habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds	Local Status	
						Past	Present
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Rhizome	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Cultivated land /Wild	Rhizome	Abundant	Less frequent
Succulent	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Local	Cultivated	Plant sapling	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Local	Cultivated land /Wild	Seeds	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Plants sapling/seeds	Abundant	Less frequent
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Less frequent
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Seeds	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolia</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Seeds	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Hatkora	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Plant sapling	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis capitellata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb with stolon	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated land	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Mitthi sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Cultivated land/wild	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Cultivated land/wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Ramlakhuih	<i>Pandanus furcatus</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Saisiak	<i>Fluggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Cultivated land/wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum violaceum</i>	Local	Cultivated land/wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendricnide sinuata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellloides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Vailenhlo	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds(Wild)	Abundant	Less frequent

8	9	10	11	12
Uses (Usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Other details/ market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holders
Juice of the Rhizome is used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, bronchitis, food poisoning and also used as a tonice and blood purifier	Rhizome	Rhizome is used as condiment	Market/own use	Mizo
Rhizome is used for stomach pain, measles, food allergy or poisoning	Rhizome	-	Own use	Mizo
Leave pulp is used for liver complaints, spleen enlargement, jaundice, asthma, kidney stones, juice of pounded leaves is used for falling hair, wounds, burns, chronic ulcer, skin diseases etc	Leave pulp	-	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is taken against urinary problems, kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Whole plant	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Market/own use	Mizo
Decoction of root-bark is used in fever, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, indigestion, etc. poultice of bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations, skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is also useful in headache, flatulence, ulcers, jaundice etc	Bark, fruit	Fruit is used as vegetable, cooked or fired, bark and fruits are used for tanning and dyeing	Own use	Mizo
-	Whole plant	Juice of the leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms, and as a remedy for food poisoning, roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fevr, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation etc	Leaves	Leaves and fruit are used as condiment	Market/own use	Mizo
Bitter leaves are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in treatment of joint pains, fever, inflammation and wounds	Market/own use	Mizo
Boiled water of bark is used as a remedy for stomach ulcer, diarrhoea, dysentery. Decoction of tender leaves is also used for stomach troubles	Leaves, Bark	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible, sour and acidic taste	Fruit	Fruit juice is taken for problems of digestion, stomach troubles etc		Mizo
leaves are used for cattle fodder. Decoction of leaves, bark are used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, internal bleeding, colic and stomach ulcer, bark juice is also applied to fresh cuts.	Leaves, Bark	Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans 'Bekang'a famous mizo traditional dish.	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach ache, diarrhoea, insect bites and also applied to fresh cuts	Leaves	Leaves are use for pig feed	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots/leaves is used in treatment of fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, infammed kidneys and womb troubles. Juice of crushed leaves used externally for sores, rheumatism etc	Roots, leaves	Plant is used to poison fish	Own use	Mizo
It is used in diabetes, jaundice, dysuria, stomach ache, pile problems, high blood pressure, skin diseases etc	Stalk, leaves	Stalk and leaves are used as curry of fodder	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and jaundice. Stem and leaves are eaten raw for diabetes and sore throatv	Whole plant	This plant is also used to poison fish	Own use	Mizo
Juice of cooked leaves is used to treat diabetes, stomach problems and hypertension etc	Whole plant	Bark, leaves and fruit are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo

Tender leaves and flowers are cooked eaten as vegetable	Leaves, flower	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce blood pressure	Market/Own use	Mizo
Leaves are useful in leprosy, small pox, syphilis, heat of body, pain, leucoderma, decoction of root is also used in diseases of kidney etc	Leaves, roots	Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used for bath in measles, chicken pox, scabies, and skin itching	Leaves	Bark is used for poisoning fish	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery. Juice of the stem or stalk is applied to rash or sore caused by juice of some poisonous tree	Stem, leaves		Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, indigestion, skin diseases, ear aches etc etc	Root		Own use	Mizo
Green fruit are eaten as vegetable	Fruit	Fruits is used for treating hypertension	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable Roots and fruit are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, difficult partition, fever and colic. Crushed fruit are also applied to scabies and shingles, burns, boils, bites of centipede, snakes, scorpion etc	Fruit, roots		Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for cattle fodder	Bark	Bark is useful in fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, itching	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of root is used in liver diseases, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, and skin itching. Pounded roots mixed with crab are used for malaria and jaundice	Root	Shoots and flowers are used as vegetable	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as a poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds and internally for eye problem	Whole plant		Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible Decoction of unripe fruit is taken to cure jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning, roots or seeds for expelling worms. Ripe fruit is good for digestive problems, juice of leaves is used for curing dengue fever, stomach ulcer and for treating cancer.	Fruit, leaves		Market/own use	Mizo
- Infusion of leaves /bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer, kidney stones	Leaves/Bark		Own use	Mizo
- Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery etc. milky juice is also applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworms, leukoderma etc	Bark, juice		Own use	Mizo
The plant is used to poison fish	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomach ache, diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis etc	Leaves, Root	Pounded tuberous roots are used as a substitute for coffee	Own use	Mizo
-Juice of roots and leaves are applied in skin diseases, fresh cuts and sores etc. Roots with rhizomes of <i>Curcuma longa</i> and <i>Mikania macrantha</i> are cooked and the water is used to treat stomach cancer. Decoction of root is also prescribed for fever	Leaves, Root		Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea, also applied in measles, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Leaves, Bark		Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/ Seeds	Commercial/Non commercial
Tree	April Par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Seeds/Plantlet	Non commercial
Shrub	Arngeng	<i>Maesa indica</i>	Local	Plantlet	Non commercial
Herb	Artukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Herb	Dingdi	<i>Asclepias currasavica</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Local	Seeds/Plantlet	Non commercial
Herb with thorn	Hlinglukkhum par	<i>Euphorbia milli</i>	Introduced	Stem	Non commercial
Shrub	Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Herb	Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Herb with thorn	Rose	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Stem	Non commercial
Herb	Sap pangpar	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial
Shrub with thorn	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Stem	Non commercial
Herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local	Seeds	Non commercial

7	8	9	10
Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo
Ornamental purposes	-	-	Mizo

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Wild/ home- garden	Other uses
				Past	Present		
Tree	Banphar	<i>Neolamarkia cadamba</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood white, used for planks, furniture, boxes, matches, plywood etc
Tree	Bul-bawr	<i>Phoebe attenuata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for house building, planking, furniture, firewood, windows and doors etc
Tree	Bul-fek	<i>Machilus gamblei</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used in building construction
Tree	Bul-fek	<i>Persea odoratissima</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood moderately hard, use for house building
Tree	Bul-fek	<i>Phoebe lanceolata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for fodder
Tree	Bul-pui	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for furniture, firewood, building etc
Tree	Bul-te	<i>Lindera pulcherrima</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for construction and fuelwood
Tree	Bungbutuairam	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood reddish brown, used for building, house posts, furniture, drums, boxes etc
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Heartwood dark brown, used for cheap furniture, plywood, house building, doors, windows etc
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard, durable, used for fence posts, firewood
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild/garden	Heartwood dark very hard, used for bridges, posts, tool handles, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood durable, used for fuelwood and charcoal
Tree	Hmawng bial	<i>Ficus rumphii</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder
Tree	Hmuichhawl	<i>Syzygium fruticosum</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood red hard, used for firewood and charcoal
Tree	Hmuifarial	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood moderately hard, used for plywood, gunstocks, tool handles, door frames, panel etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnahkhar pa	<i>Macaranga denticulata</i> var. <i>pustulata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	wood used for temporary huts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Phai Hnahkhar	<i>Macranga denticulata</i> var. <i>denticulata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood moderately hard, used for construction, firewood
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for fence posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes etc
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, plank, tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood red, durable, used for building, planking, plywood, firewood etc

Tree	Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood durable used for buildings, house posts, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Lawgthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood heavy, used for house construction, floors, plywood, tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Luakthei	<i>Aglaia perviridis</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard, used for house construction and firewood
Tree	Muk (fang)	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for boat-building, gunstocks and fuelwood
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Heartwood used for furniture, plywood, flooring etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet works, planking, furniture etc
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, match boxes etc
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild/garden	Often planted for ornamental or shade tree
Tree	Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard, used for furniture, building doors and windows etc
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sialtuai	<i>Ardisia polycephala</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	-
Tree	Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood durable, used for furniture, building, planking etc
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood light grey, used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood durable, used for building, furniture, plywood, boat building etc
Tree	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Cultivated	Plenty	Decreasing	Cultivated	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, furniture, plywood, motor bodies etc
Tree	Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood brick red, used for house building, ceilings, flooring, door and window frames etc
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for flooring, walling, plywood etc
Tree	Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard, used for house posts, fuelwood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard, used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i> <i>ssp inutiflorum</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood is hard, used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtumbu	<i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for handle of knives, firewood etc
Tree	Thingvandawt	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for drums , firewood etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlado	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc

Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for planking, paneling, furniture, match boxes, house posts etc
Tree	Tuairam	<i>Garunga floribunda</i> var. <i>gamblei</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for house building
Tree	Tuaitit	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood red hard used for firewood.
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Heartwood used for mortars, boxes, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood soft, can be used for firewood
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood moderately hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Zamanhmawng	<i>Ficus benamina</i>	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Wild	Wood soft, light brown, used for firewood etc
Tree	Zihhaw	<i>Stereospermum neuranthum</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture and house posts
Tree	Zihnghal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood elastic and durable, used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture,, doors and windows, tool handles firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Plenty	Decreasing	Wild	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, plywood, firewood etc

8 Associated TK	9 Other details	10 Community /knowledge holder
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Spirit is distilled from flowers. Bark and leaves are medicinal	It is a light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Ash of berries is applied on sores	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder	-	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaf galls are used for tanning. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a strong light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves are a good fodder	It can stand a fair amount of shade	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Boiled water of bark is taken as a remedy for stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of tender leaves is also used for stomach troubles	-	Mizo
-	It is a fire tender, slow growing and shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	It is a light demander, fast growing and long lived tree	Mizo
-	It is a light demander, often planted as avenue tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Seed is very useful for curing diabetes, bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, ulcers, chronic dysentery etc. Tassae silkworm feeds on its leaves	Tree is a shade bearer and coppices very well	Mizo
-	-	Mizo

-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Decoction of leaves and bark are used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, internal bleeding, colic and stomach ulcer and bark juice is applied to fresh cuts. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans (<i>Bekang</i>), a mizo traditional dish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Bark is medicinal, used for poisoning fish and tanning	It is a light demander	Mizo
Bark is used to poison fish and leaves are used for cattle fodder	It is a light demander, coppices very well	Mizo
Different part of the plants are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used for an application in scorpion sting, bites of centipede and large black spider. Juice of the bark and chronic ulcer for fresh cuts	It is a moderate light demander and moderate fast growing tree	Mizo
Juice of the young leaves is used for cuing tonsillities and osres. Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a fast growing tree and can tolerate moderate shade	Mizo
Bark is chewed to relieve toothache	It is a light demander but can tolerate shade in youth	Mizo
Fruit is edible, but excessive eating of this fruit causes vomiting	It is threatened by habitat destruction	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked with meats leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a moderate shade bearer	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a fast growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for linning <i>Siksil</i> umbrellas and <i>Thul</i> basket lids. Flowers are edible	It is a moderate shade bearer	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	It is a light demdander	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea and milky juice is applied in inflammatory diseases of glands. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow fast	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans – <i>Bekang</i>	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Bark is useful in fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, itching etc. leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a moderate light demander, can stand moderate shade	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing <i>Pawnpui</i> (Mizo Blanket). Bark can be used for poisoning fish	It is a fast gorwing and good coppicer	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, stomach ulcer, and stones in kidney	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is used internally for stomach pain	Growth of this tree is moderate	Mizo
Juie of the stem is recommended for infection of mouth in children	It is fairly a common tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of root bark is given to women after delivery of blood	It is a light demander	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is useful for diabetes, heart diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery	It is a moderate light demander and slow growing tree	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistant tree	Mizo

Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Bark is used for making rope, juice of crushed leaves is useful for whooping cough	-	Mizo
Roots and stems are used as carminative, blood tonic and also used to treat rheumatism, wounds etc	-	Mizo
Black pericarp of the fruit contain a corrosive juice which is used as a marking ink and in medicine. Juice of the fruit and bark is also used for japanning	It is a moderate shade bearer and good coppicer	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	-	Mizo
-	It is a very fine avenue tree and excellent for shade	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treatment of black water fever and juice of the bark or leaves is applied to itching	-	Mizo
Leaves are good fodder, roots, leaves and flowers are used medicinally	It is a moderate light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish die	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 15: Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping	Local Status	
						Past	Present
Bird	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local/Broiler	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets	Abundant	Common
Mammal	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Local	-	Cow shed	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammal	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Inside house	Abundant	Common
Bird	Vahmim	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Local	-	Poultry house	Less frequent	Less frequent
Mammal	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Local	-	Pig shed	Abundant	Common
Mammal	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Local	-	Inside house	Abundant	Common

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Meat & Eggs	Used for sacrifice	Commercial	-	Mizo
Meat & Milk	Dried skin is used for making drums (Khuang) and bamboo/cane stool (Herhsawp)	Commercial	-	Mizo
House watcher /keeper	Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn)	Non commercial	-	Mizo
Meat & Eggs	-	Non commercial	-	Mizo
Meat & Oil	Fat is used for making <i>Saum</i> (fat is boiled and put into dried gourd for fermentation – identity of mizo typical dish) which is used for preparing <i>Bai</i> and <i>Bawl</i> . Oil extracted from fat is also used for cooking and hair oil	Commercial	-	Mizo
To keep down rats	-	Non commercial	-	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present
Carp	Bahu	<i>Labeo catla</i>	These fish seeds were either supplied by Fisheries department or bought from neighbouring state (Karimganj, Cachar, Assam)	-	Fish Pond	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Catla	<i>Catla catla</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
Carp	Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>		-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	Associated TK	Commercial rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo

Format 17 : Markets/Fairs of domesticated animals, medicinal plants and other products

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	Location	Weekly/Fortnight & others Biannual/Annual	Day held	Month in case of bi-annual or annual market fair
Local Market New Diakkawn	New Diakkawn	Daily	-	-

6	7	8	9
Types of animal bought and sold	No. of animals (avg) transacted in a day	Places from where the animals are arrived	Places to where the animals are transported
Poultry and Pigs	Not recorded	-	-

WILD BIODIVERSITY

Format 18 : Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Tubers, Grasses, Climbers

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habit	Habitat	Local status		Commercial/own use
					Past	Present	
Herb	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Herb	Bakhik	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Own use
Climber	Chaihchun	<i>Stephania rotunda</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Terrestrial fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Palm	Hruitung	<i>Salacca secunda</i>	Stemless Palm	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Own use & Commercial
Climber	Kawihru/Kawi	<i>Entada rheedii</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Climber	Kha-um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i>	Extensive Climber	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Own use
Palm	Laisua	<i>Licuala peltata</i>	Palm with peltate & partite leaves	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Own use & Commercial
Palm	Mitperh	<i>Calamus acanthospathus</i>	Climbing Palm	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Herbaceous shrub with lobed leaves	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Under Shrub	Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Own use & Commercial
Cane	Raichhawk	<i>Daemonorops jenkinsiana</i>	Stout Cane	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Own use
Shrub	Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Herb	Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp	Perennial herb with large tuber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Palm	Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Evergreen stout Palm	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Herb	Thialbal	<i>Maranta arundinaceae</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Climber	Thilte	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	Slender climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Palm	Thilthek	<i>Calamus erectus</i>	Non climbing Palm	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Climber	Thurpui	<i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i>	Large climber with flat woody stem	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use & Commercial
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Climber	Zawnga leihlawn	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i>	Large evergreen climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Tree	Zawngfian (Vako)	<i>Thunbergia floribundus</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Climber	Zawngtur	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	Perennial climber	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Own use
Climber	Zawngnhuang	<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	Large woody climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Climber	Sazuknghawngghlap	<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Large woody climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Herb	Vailenhlo	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Annual Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i>	Shrub with orange yellow flowers	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Own use

8	9	10	11
Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Young shoots and buds, fruit	Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans. Stem are used for tying purposes	Plant is used for a cure of liver enlargement	Mizo
Corm, Stem, Young leaves	-	Whole plant is used for pig's feed	Mizo
Tubers	-	Juice of pounded tubers is used in fever, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera	Mizo
Young fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Mizo
Leaves, rachis	-	Leaves are used for thatching, rachis for making temporary ropes	Mizo
Seeds, stem and bark	In olden times, seeds are used for playing games by mizo boys and girls- ' <i>inkawibah or inkawihnawk</i> '	Seeds, Stem and Bark are used in medicine. Bark, Fruit pulp and seeds are used to poison fish	Mizo
Seeds	-	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried as curry	Mizo
Leaves, Shoots	Leaves are used for thatching	Undervdeveloped shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Stem, Fruit, Cane	Cane is used for making chairs, walking stick, baskets etc	Tender pith of the upper part of the stem is eaten as vegetable. Fruits are used as purgative, for curing chronic stomach ulcer	Mizo
Tuberous roots	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried as curry	Mizo
Fruit, flower, leaves, Bark fibre	Fibres of inner bark asr good for nets and ropes	Tender leaves, floers and fruit are cooked, fried and eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Shoots , cane	Cane is used for making baskets etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Bark, pulp, root bark	Bark and fruit pulp are used to poison fish	Decoction of root barkalso recommended for diabetes	Mizo
Tender leaves	-	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Mizo
Shoot. Corm	Corm with <i>Ching-al</i> (lye) is boiled to remove irritants. Boiled Corm is mixed with <i>Sa-um</i> (fermented pork fat), <i>Ching-al</i> (lye) and salt and eaten as curry	Shoot is eaten as vegetable	Mizo
Leaf stalk, shoots and fruit	Down beneath the leaf stalk on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as <i>Meibu</i> . Fruit juice is used to poison fish	Upper part of the palm contain undeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable, midrib of leaflet is used as broom	Mizo
Rhizome	-	Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine	Mizo
Shoots, Cane, fruit	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture etc	Fruits are edible, underdeveloped shoots are used as vegetable	Mizo
Leaves, shoots	Leaves are used for thatching	Shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable, fruits are edible	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable , also used for pigs	Mizo
Leaves, Stem	-	Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea, dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for tootache	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used for making rope	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	Juice of leaves is used for diabetes, fresh cuts, cancer	Mizo
Tubers	-	Tubers are used for treatment of dysuria, cough, rheumatism, malarial fever, tuberous roots are sweet and eaten by man	Mizo

			Mizo
Stem	Stem is used for firewood	Juice of stem is used to treat stomach trouble and mouth sore	Mizo
Stem	-	Paste of stem is applied on Boils	Mizo
Roots, Leaves	-	Juice of roots and leaves are applied in skin diseases, fresh cuts and sores. Roots with rhizomes of <i>Curcuma longa</i> and <i>Mikania macrantha</i> are cooked and water is used to treat stomach cancer. Decoction of roots is also prescribed for fever	Mizo
Leaves	-	Young leaves are eaten as salads and chutneys	Mizo

Format 19: Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance	Status
1	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Local	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Common
2	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Local	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable	Common
3	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Young leaves and green pods are eaten as vegetable and are used to treat various diseases like jaundice, stomach problems, indigestion, asthma etc	Common
4	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Local	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
5	Chal	<i>Bambusa khasiana</i>	Local	Culms are used for receptacles of womens pipe, basket work and building	Less frequent
6	Hratzang /Hratdawng	<i>Lasia spinosa</i>	Local	Shoots are used as vegetable	Frequent
7	Laisua	<i>Licuala peltata</i>	Local	Undeveloped shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable, also eaten raw for diarrhoea	Frequent
8	Leng (Lengphek)	<i>Vitis tuberculata</i>	Local	-	Rare
9	Mau pa	<i>Cantharellus tropicalis</i>	Local	Edible mushroom	Rare
10	Mautak	<i>Melocana baccifera</i>	Local	Culm is used for building, paper pulp, mats, baskets etc. young shoots are cooked eaten as vegetable	Common
11	Meihle	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Local	Tender pith of upper part of the palm is eaten cooked as vegetable	Less sufficient
12	Pa khang bun	<i>Edible Mushroom</i>	Local	Edible mushroom	Rare
13	Pa par	<i>Edible Mushroom</i>	Local	Edible mushroom	Rare
14	Pa sawntlung	<i>Termitomyces sp</i>	Local	Edible mushroom	Rare
15	Pasi	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Local	Edible mushroom	Common
16	Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	Local	Tender leaves, fruits, flowers and seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
17	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Local	Culm is used for making agarbati sticks, mats, baskets etc. Young shoots are used in curries	Common
18	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Local	Culms are used for making paper pulp, building, baskets etc. young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
19	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa tulda (longispiculata)</i>	Local	It is used for manufacturing paper, baskets, mats etc. young shoots are cooked eaten as vegetable	Common

20	Rawthla	<i>Schizostachyum dullooa</i>	Local	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, mizo looms etc. young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
21	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Local	It is used for making hats, baskets etc. juice of the stem is taken for influenza	Common
22	Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Local	Young undeveloped shoot is used as vegetable	Common
23	Thilthek	<i>Calamus erectus</i>	Local	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
24	Tum	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Local	Terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	Common
25	Vawkze (Kamsahulh)	<i>Croton caudatus</i>	Local	This plant is applied to ulcers, sores, fresh cuts. Also used to treat Cancer	Common

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Chakai	<i>Potamonautes</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Dawntial	<i>Schistura</i> sp/ <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghakhing	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghadungtial	<i>Laubuka parafasciata</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghahrah	<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghalerh	<i>Macrogathus</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghalim	<i>Garra manipurensis</i> and <i>Gara tyao</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghameidum	<i>Pethia</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Ngharul	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghavawk	<i>Channa gachua</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghadawl	<i>Devario devario</i> and <i>Devario aequipinnatus</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Nghazawngek	<i>Garra lissorhynchus</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Sarba	<i>Glyptothorax</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Satel	<i>Melanocheilus tricarinata</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Sumsi	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Tui Satel	<i>Batagur dhongoka</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Tuikep	<i>Oyster</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Uchang	<i>Euphyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
UChang (Chung U)	<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing
Utawk	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Local	-	Rivers & Streams	Abundant	Decreasing

7	8	9	10
Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance --- NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance	Trends

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape /Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis capitellata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb with stolon	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Mitthi sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Ramlakhuih	<i>Pandanus furcatus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Saisiak	<i>Fluggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum violaceum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruelloides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Vailenhlo	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	Uses (Usage)	Part used	Other details Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
-	Rhizome is used for stomach pain, measles, food allergy or poisoning	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Boiled water of leaves is taken against urinary problems, kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is used as vegetable, cooked or fired, bark and fruits are used for tanning and dyeing	Decoction of root-bark is used in fever, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, indigestion, etc. poultice of bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations, skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is also useful in headache, flatulence, ulcers, jaundice etc	Bark, Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Juice of the leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans 'Bekang'a famous mizo traditional dish.	Leaves are used for cattle fodder. Decoction of leaves, bark are used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, internal bleeding, colic and stomach ulcer, bark juice is also applied to fresh cuts.	Leaves, Bark	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are use for pig feed	Juice of crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach ache, diarrhoea, insect bites and also applied to fresh cuts	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plant is used to poison fish	Decoction of roots/leaves is used in treatment of fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, infammed kidneys and womb troubles. Juice of crushed leaves used externally for sores, rheumatism etc	Roots, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stalk and leaves are used as curry of fodder	It is used in diabetes, jaundice, dysuria, stomach ache, pile problems, high blood pressure, skin diseases etc	Stalk, leaves	Own use	Mizo
This plant is also used to poison fish	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and jaundice. Stem and leaves are eaten raw for diabetes and sore throat	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used to reduce blood pressure	Tender leaves and flowers are cooked eaten as vegetable	Leaves, flower	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn	Leaves are useful in leprosy, small pox, syphilis, heat of body, pain, leucoderma, decoction of root is also used in diseases of kidney etc	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Bark is used for poisoning fish	Decoction of leaves is used for bath in measles, chicken pox, scabies, and skin itching	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery. Juice of the stem or stalk is applied to rash or sore caused by jucie of some poisonous tree		Own use	Mizo
-	Juice of crushed root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, indigestion, skin diaseses, ear aches etc etc		Own use	Mizo
Fruits is used for treating hypertension	Green fruit are eaten as vegetable	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
-	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable Roots and fruit are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, difficult partition, fever and colic. Crushed fruit are also applied to scabies and shingles, burns, boils, bites of centipede,		Own use	Mizo

	snakes, scorpion etc			
Bark is useful in fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, itching	Leaves are used for cattle fodder	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Shoots and flowers are used as vegetable	Decoction of root is used in liver diseases, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, and skin itching. Pounded roots mixed with crab are used for malaria and jaundice	Root	Own use	Mizo
-	Whole plant is used as a poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds and internally for eye problem	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	- Infusion of leaves /bark is used against black water fever, malarila fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer, kidney stones	Leaves/Bark	Own use	Mizo
-	- Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery etc. milky juice is also applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworms, leukoderma etc	Bark, juice	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves is applied to fresh cuts	The plant is used to poison fish	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used as a substitute for coffee	Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomach ache, diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis etc	Leaves, Root	Own use	Mizo
-	-Juice of roots and leaves are applied in skin diseases, fresh cuts and sores etc. Roots with rhizomes of <i>Curcuma longa</i> and <i>Mikania macrantha</i> are cooked and the water is used to treat stomach cancer. Decoction of root is also prescribed for fever	Leaves, Root	Own use	Mizo
-	Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea, also applied in measles, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Leaves, Bark	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape /Habitat	Local status		Uses (Usage)
				Past	Present	
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as vegetable
Anpangthuam	<i>Lepionurus sylvestris</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Leaves used as vegetable and medicine
Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Fruit and young leaves are used as vegetable
Baibing	<i>Alocasia fornicata</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as a vegetable
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsoiflora</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable
Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young leaves are used as vegetable
Khatual	<i>Picria fel-terrae</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Bitter leaves are used as vegetable
Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Stalk and leaves are used as curry
Satinrem	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Leaves are eaten cooked well with any kind of meat
Thingthupui	<i>Dysoxylum excelsum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Thurte an	<i>Antidesma acidium</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Acid leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Tumbu	<i>Musa sp</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Plaintain-buds is eaten cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Young shoots, buds, fruit	The plant is used for a cure of liver enlargement and stem for tying purposes. Leaves are also used for fermenting cocked soyabeans	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	-	-	Mizo
Stem. Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Decoction of the leaves is taken for diabetes, in inflammatory diseases of glands	-	Mizo
Young leaves, fruit	Decoction of root, bark is used in fever, colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sparians and inflammations. Decoction of levae is used in flatulence, fever, ulcers, jaundice, bronchitis, headache etc	-	Mizo
Spadix, stem	Juice of plant is used externally for snake bites. Leaf also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mizo
Young fronds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Decotion of fruits is used against stomach ache and dysentery	-	Mizo
Leaves , Bark	Bark is used for diseases of bronchitis, asthma etc. decoction of tender leaves is also used in fever, cholera, headache, snake bites and body pain	-	Mizo
Leaves	Bitter leaves are used for making <i>Sa-cheke</i> (boiled intestines of meat). Deccotion of the plant is used a s a remedy for enlarge spleen, fever and stomach ache.	-	Mizo
Stalk, leaves	The plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, dysuria, stomachache,pile, dysentery, high blood pressure etc	-	Mizo

Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Decoction of leaves is used as a remedy for food poisoning, diarrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Buds	-	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium andraenum</i>	Introduced	Homestead garden
April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Homestead garden
Ar-a tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> sp.	Introduced	Homestead garden
Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Introduced	Homestead garden
Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Dingdi	<i>Asclepias currasavica</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Hnahsin par	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Jasmine par	<i>Jasminum</i> sp	Introduced	Homestead garden
Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Keptum	<i>Crinum amoenum</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Krismas par	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Homestead garden
Kumtluangpar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Nauban	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp	Local	Homestead garden
Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Rimenhawih	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.	Local	Homestead garden
Sarawnpar	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Thaldo	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Waiting aivet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local	Homestead garden
Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local	Homestead garden

[illegible]

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (Herb, shrub, tree)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Large deciduous tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Erect Palm	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Local	Cultivated land	Sufficient	Abundant
Evergreen climbing shrub	Ngaih-hih	<i>Linostoma decandrum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Perennial stemless herb	Rulei	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent

7	8	9	10	11
Uses (Usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Other details (mode of use)	Community Knowledge Holder
Bark is used to poison fish	Bark	Bark is boiled in water and water is taken to expel pinworms/threadworms from the body	Wood is used for construction, furniture, tool handles, planks, firewood etc	Mizo
Nuts which after cutting into small pieces are chewed together with betel-leaves and lime	Nuts	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worms from the body	Roots and leaves are also used as medicine	Mizo
Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots	Boiled water of root is used for dressing scabies	-	Mizo
Leaves and rhizomes are used for poisoning fish	Leaves, Rhizome	Leaf fibres are used for clothes, twine and paper factories	Whole plant is medicinal	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Other uses (if any)
			Past	Present	
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Heartwood darkborwn, used for furniture, plywood, house building, doors, windows, motor bodies, firewood and charcoal
Hnaibung	<i>Palaquium polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood, hard, strong, heavy, used for house building, planking, furniture, tool handles, firewood etc.
Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Heartwood brown, used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, planks, tool handles and firewood etc.
Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood red, durable used for building, planking, scantling, cabinet, plywood and firewood
Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood red, durable used for building, house posts, furniture and firewood etc.
Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood red-brown, heavy used for house construction, floors, plywood, tool handles, firewood etc
Muk	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood grayish-brown, used for boat building, gunstocks and fuelwood.
Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood grayish white used for furniture, floors, house building, cabinet etc
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood durable used for packing cases, matchboxes, furniture etc
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood yelloe to brown, durable, used for building, furniture, motor bodies, plywood, boat building, mortars etc
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild/Cultivated land	Abundant	Declining	Timber is extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, motor bodies, furniture, plywood, firewood etc.
Tei(pui)	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood used for furniture, boat building, house building, ceiling, floors, panels, door and window frames etc
Theiria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood hard, used for general construction, posts, furniture, paneling, tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood soft, used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc.
Thingmak	<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Usually planted for ornamental purposes and endangered
Thingvandawt	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood hard, durable, used in constructions, tea chests, plywood etc
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood durable, used for planking, paneling, furniture, drums, matches, boxes, house posts, boat building etc
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Declining	Wood grey, durable, used for house building, plywood, firewood etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Leaves are good for fodder	It can stand a fair amount of shade and a fast growing tree	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by man and wild animals	Middle size or large tree with milky juice	Mizo
Boiled water of the bark is taken against pinworms, and bark is also used to poison fish and leaves for cattle fodder	It is a light demander, can stand moderate in youth. Coppices fairly well and very rapid in growth	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting, bites of centipede and large black spider. Juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Saw dust of timber is used for poisoning fish. Leaves are also lopped for fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Juice of the young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores. Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a fast growing tree, can tolerate moderate shade, it grows best in moist situation.	Mizo
The tree is tapped for wood oil and oleo-resin is applied to ring worm, ulcers and sprain etc. bark is also chewed to relieve toothache.	It is a light demander but can tolerate shade in youth	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked with meats. Bark, leaves fruits and kernels are medicinal and leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a moderate shade bearer.	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as fodder	It is light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow fast	Mizo
Bark is a source of yellow dye. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans.	Introduced and cultivated in plantations . It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers etc	It is a moderate light demander, fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a shade bearer, prefers moist deep soils	Mizo
Leaves are used as a soap for washing <i>Mizo pawnpui</i> (Blankets). Bark can be used for poisoning fish. Juice of crushed bark and leaves are applied externally to tick bite	It is a fast growing and good coppicer	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Kernel of the seed is edible, fruit is used in medicine, leaves are also devoured by cattle	It is a light demander, can stand light shade in youth	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Green fruit is edible, and it is a fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status	
				Past	Present
Thin walled Bamboo	Chal	<i>Bambusa khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Large tufted Bamboo	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Evergreen single culm Bamboo	Mautak	<i>Melocana baccifera</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Large caespitose Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Thin walled Bamboo	Rawthla	<i>Schizostachyum dulloa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo with yellowish white vertical striations on 2-3 nodes	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Middle size evergreen tree	Ramtheifeimung	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Evergreen climbing Bamboo	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Parts collected (if any)	Commercial uses (if any)	Other uses	Associated TK	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Culm, young shoots	Culm is suitable for making baskets, mats, walking sticks and tying purposes	Young shoots are eaten as vegetable	-	Mizo
Culm, young shoots	Culm is used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, fuel, paper making etc	Young shoots are used in curries	-	Mizo
Culm, young shoots	Culm is used for building, paper pulp, house walls, thatching, mats, basket etc	Tender shoots are eaten as vegetable or curry	Glossy surface of the stem is scraped and the powder is applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Culm, young shoots	Culms are used for paper pulp, building, making baskets etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	The outermost green portion of the culm is also used to stop bleeding from wound or cut.	Mizo
Culm, young shoots	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, mizo looms, ceiling, partition walls,	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	<i>Buhban</i> or Sticky rice is cooked in the joints	Mizo
Culm, young shoots	Culm is used for building purposes etc	Young shoots are eaten as vegetable	-	Mizo
Wood, fruit	Wood is used for furniture, tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc	Fruits edible	-	Mizo
Culm	It is used for making basket, hats etc	-	Juice of the stem is taken for influenza and also applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness	Mizo

Format 28 : Wild Animals (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, Insects, Others)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen
Mammals	Chepa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Forest/ Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Hleikapsen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest/ Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Phivawk	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sahuai	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	Forest	--	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sakuh	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sanghal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sanghar	<i>Prionailuris bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Saphu	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Saza	<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sazu	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sazuk	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Thehlei	<i>Tamias maclellandii</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Va hluk	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Forest/ Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Zawbuang	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Zawhang	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Zawng	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Mammals	Zawreng	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Bullut	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Changkak	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Chhawlhring	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Chhimbuk	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Dawkek	<i>Alphoixus flaveolus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Kireuh	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Mupui	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Mute	<i>Accipiter sp</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Ram ar	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Ramparva	<i>Chalcophap indica</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Tawllawt	<i>Psilopogon sp.</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Thloh	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Thuro	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Tlakawrh	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Tuklo	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Vahai	<i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year

Bird	Vahrit	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Vahui	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Vakul	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Vamur	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Varung	<i>Arborophila sp</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Bird	Vazar	<i>Garulax galbanus/monileger</i>	Forest	-	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Awke	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Calotes sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Laitel	<i>Eutropis sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Rulhlai	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulmitdel	<i>Typhlops jerdoni</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulmuk	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulnghawngsen	<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulsakhi	<i>Boiga ochracea</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Rulvankai	<i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Summer/Monsoon
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Manouria emys phayrei</i>	Forest/near waterbodies	-	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Tangkawng	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	Spring/Summer
Amphibians	Chung u	<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	<i>Philautus sp</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Amphibians	Uchang	<i>Polypedates teraiensis</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Amphibians	Utaw	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Amphibians	Utaw eng bawl	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Amphibians	Utum	<i>Kaloula sp</i>	Rivers/streams/Ponds	-	Mostly seen during Monsoon
Insects	Ar-a mawnghawlh	<i>Oreophoetes sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Ketami nu	<i>Ommatoiulus rutilans</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khauchher	<i>Microcentrum rhombifolium</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khawibel	<i>Vespa velutina</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khawipui	<i>Apis dorsata</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khawisanghar	<i>Parapolybia sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khawithul chin	<i>Polistes tenebricosus</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khawivah	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Khuangbai	<i>Gryllus sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Kutdurh	<i>Epicauta hirticornis</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Raw mung	<i>Trichogomphus martabani</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Sam rawti nu	<i>Bactocera sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Se phung	<i>Catharsius molossus</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Thlangdar	<i>Eusthenes sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year
Insects	Tit	<i>Scolopendra sp</i>	Forest/Homestead Garden	-	Throughout the year

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URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Format 29 : Flora

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Type of Plants	Habitat	Flowering season	Remarks (rare,common etc)
1	April Par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Deciduous tree	Homestead garden	April-June	Common
2	Balhla	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Evergreen herb	Homestead garden	Whole year	Common
3	Brass par	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Evergreen shrub	Homestead garden	Jan-March	Common
4	Buhhmui	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>	Spreading shrub	Homestead garden	-	Common
5	Butterthei	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Evergreen tree	Homestead garden	July-Sept	Common
6	Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Evergreen tree	Homestead garden	May-July	Common
7	Chengkek	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Evergreen shrub	Homestead garden	Sept-Oct	Common
8	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Palm	Homestead garden	-	Common
9	Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Perennial herb	Homestead garden	Mar-June	Common
10	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Feb-April	Common
11	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Large perennial grass	Homestead garden	-	Common
12	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Evergreen tree	Homestead garden	Feb - May	Common
13	Hmunphiah	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Broom grass	Homestead garden	Jan - March	Common
14	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Small evergreen tree	Homestead garden	Jan - Mar	Common
15	Kawlsunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Small deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Feb-Mar, Jul-Sept	Common
16	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Small sub-deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Jun-Aug	Common
17	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Tall single-stemmed palm	Homestead garden	-	Common
18	Phuihnamchhia	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i>	Gregarious Shrub	Fallow land	Jan-March	Common
19	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Large evergreen tree	Homestead garden	April-May	Common
20	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Evergreen bushy shrub	Homestead garden	Dec-Feb	Common
21	Noni	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Small deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Round the year	Rare
22	Par arsi	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Evergreen shrub	Homestead garden	Mar-Jun	Common
23	Sarzukpui	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Scandent or Straggling shrub	Homestead garden	Jan-Feb	Common
24	Sarzukte	<i>Elaeagnus pyriformis</i>	Scandent or Straggling shrub	Homestead garden	Jan-Feb	Common
25	Sertawk	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Bushy evergreen tree	Homestead garden	Jul-Oct	Common
26	Serthlum	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Large evergreen shrub	Homestead garden	May-July	Common
27	Saisu	<i>Ensete glaucum</i>	Wild Plaintain with large base	Homestead garden	-	Common
28	Tawitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Middle-size deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Jul - Sept	Common
29	Tengtere	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Large long lived evergreen tree	Homestead garden	May-June	Common
30	Theibuhfai/Manding	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Large deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Apr –Jun	Common
31	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Large evergreen tree	Homestead garden	Jan-Mar	Common
32	Theiherawt	<i>Avverhoea carambola</i>	Small tree	Homestead garden	Jul-Sept	Common
33	Theite	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Middle-size deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Jan-Mar	Common
34	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Erect annual herb	Homestead garden	Jul-Dec	Common
35	Zawngtah	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Large deciduous tree	Homestead garden	Oct-Dec	Common

Format 30 : Fauna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Type of Animals (Mammals, Birds, Fish, Insects etc)	Habitat	Remarks (rare, common etc)
1	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Bird	Homestead Garden	Common
2	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
3	Changpat	<i>Lumbricina</i> sp	Annelid	Homestead Garden	Common
4	Chawngzawng	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Bird	Homestead Garden	Common
5	Chepa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
6	Chawke/Awke	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Reptile	Homestead Garden	Common
7	Chukchu	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Insect	Homestead Garden	Common
8	Daidep	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Reptile	Homestead Garden	Common
9	Fanghmir	<i>Formicidae</i> sp	Insect	Homestead Garden	Common
10	Kel	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
11	Ketaminu	<i>Ommatoiulus rutilans</i>	Arthropod	Homestead Garden	Common
12	Khau	<i>Microcentrum rhombifolium</i>	Insect	Homestead Garden	Common
13	Khawivah	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Insect	Homestead Garden	Common
14	Khuangbai	<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	Insect	Homestead Garden	Common
15	Laiking	<i>Calotes</i> sp.	Reptile	Homestead Garden	Common
16	Mute	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Bird	Homestead Garden	Common
17	Thehlei	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
18	Tho	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Insects	Homestead Garden	Common
19	Thosi	<i>Aedes</i> sp. <i>Culex</i> sp.	Insects	Homestead Garden	Common
20	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
21	Utawk	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Amphibians	Homestead Garden	Common
22	Vahmim	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Bird	Homestead Garden	Common
23	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common
24	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Mammal	Homestead Garden	Common

BIODIVERSITY OF NEW DIAKKAWN KOLASIB



Lycopersicon esculentum
(Tomato)



Centella asiatica
(Lambak)



Cajanus cajan
(Behliang)



Ensete glaucum
(Saisu)



Pandanus amaryllifolius
(Buhhmui)



Trevesia palmata
(Kawhtebel)



Parkia timoriana
(Zawngtah)



Cocos nucifera
(Coconut)



Tamarindus indica
(Tengtere)



Saccharum officinarum
(Fu)



Ardisia crenata
(Vahrita-thei-chi-khat)



Asclepias curassavica
(Dingdi)



Calliandra haematocephala
(Bras-par)



Celosia argentea
(Zamzo)



Petunia grandiflora
(Petunia)



Dracaena cochinchinensis
(Ngai)



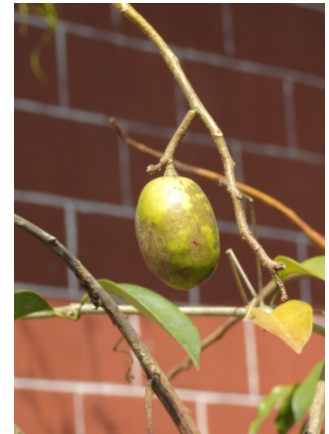
Dysoxylum excelsum
(Thingthupui)



Elaeagnus latifolia
(Sarzukpui)



Elaeagnus pyriformis
(Sarzukte)



Spondias dulcis
(Kawltawitaw)



Justicia adhatoda
(Kawldai)



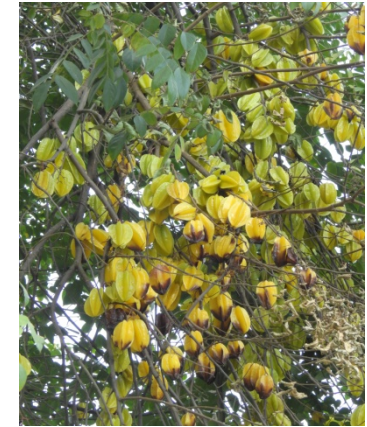
Jasminum sp.



Euphorbia milii
(Hlinglukhum)



Albizia procera
(Kangtek)



Averrhoa carambola
(Theiherawt)



Clerodendrum infortunatum
(Phuihnamchhia)



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, New Diakkawn Kolasib



Streets of New Diakkawn, Kolasib